

MULTIPLE TEST BENCH OPTIMIZER

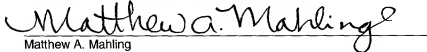
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Signature Date: April 26, 2001

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This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No.60/200,611, filed April 28, 2000, incorporated herein by reference.

### **Field of the invention**

This invention relates to circuit synthesis.

### **Background of the invention**

The characteristic performance of an electronic circuit is typically described by a set of performance specifications. Within a given set of

performance specifications may be characteristics of many different dimensions. Each dimension may relate to a different domain in which a circuit may be analyzed. Basic electrical specifications, such as those having dimensions of volts or amperes, may be analyzed in the DC domain of circuit operation. Specifications that relate to the time domain response of a circuit may be referred to as transient characteristics. Circuit characteristics, such as those that describe response as a function of signal repetition rate, may be analyzed in the frequency domain.

In addition to multiple analysis domains, each performance specification may be measured as a function of multiple sets of operating conditions. Some typical operating condition variables include circuit temperature, supply voltage, and fabrication process.

In order to synthesize a circuit that is suitable for a given application, it is desirable to optimize performance for all circuit characteristics in each analysis domain, preferably under multiple operating conditions. In one approach to circuit optimization, a circuit simulation program is used to perform each of the individual analyses required to measure performance. Each analysis domain then requires a separate simulation. In another approach, a sequential process is used to perform the required analyses in a serial manner. The time required to complete the analyses is the total sum of each individual analysis time. This approach does not lend itself to efficient, automated optimization, due to the time required to collect results of each iteration and to execute new iterations with each new set of

optimization variables.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to develop a process for synthesizing a circuit that utilizes a minimal total analysis time.

It is also an object of the present invention to develop an improved  
5 process for optimizing performance objectives in circuit synthesis.

### **Summary of the Invention**

The present invention includes a method of simultaneously  
optimizing multiple performance characteristics in circuit synthesis. In the  
10 method, a set of circuit parameters is generated for each performance  
characteristic of a circuit. Each set of circuit parameters is then  
simultaneously or concurrently passed through a respective circuit model.  
Simulations are run in parallel for each circuit model on a respective  
analysis test bench, in order to measure the performance of each circuit  
15 model using the respective set of circuit parameters. Each analysis test  
bench models circuitry that may be external to the circuit, and controls the  
type of analysis to be performed for each performance characteristic.

Also included in the present invention is a simulation system for  
simultaneously optimizing performance characteristics in circuit synthesis.  
20 The system uses a set of design parameters for the circuit to be optimized.  
At least one circuit model is used to incorporate the set of design  
parameters, each circuit model adapted to model a portion of the circuit  
pertaining to a respective performance characteristic. At least one analysis

test bench is connected to each circuit model. Each analysis test bench is adapted to model circuitry external to the circuit and control the type of analysis to be performed for each performance characteristic of the circuit.

5      **Brief Description of the Drawings**

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10      Figure 1 is an example of an optimization process in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is an example of a parallel optimization process in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

15      Figure 3 is an example synthesis engine in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a diagram of an optimization method in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

20      **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment**

In accordance with the foregoing summary of the invention, the following presents a detailed description of one embodiment of the present invention, which is presently considered to be the best mode.

The present invention includes a method of optimizing performance objectives in a circuit synthesis procedure. The objectives are optimized in a parallel manner, such that the total time of each iteration is reduced to the time of the longest individual analysis in a given set of analyses. The  
5 present invention also includes a circuit simulator to achieve such optimization.

In a preferred method of employing such a circuit simulator for optimization, three elements are combined. These elements include a set of design parameters, a circuit model, and an analysis test bench. The  
10 design parameters are assigned values during the optimization process, then used to modify the components of the circuit model.

In order to evaluate the performance of each circuit model and measure the effects of design parameter changes, a circuit model is preferably connected to an analysis test bench. A preferred analysis test  
15 bench models circuitry that may be external to the device being optimized, such as stimuli, power supplies, and load devices. The test bench also controls the type of analysis that is to be performed for optimization of each performance characteristic. Each analysis test bench may be used more than once, in order to analyze circuit performance over multiple operating  
20 conditions, such as temperature, supply voltage, and fabrication process.

The flow diagram of **Figure 1** describes an individual optimization process **100** using starting parameter values **102**. The elements required for optimization are combined in order to perform a simulation. The

simulator is limited to processing one type of analysis at a time, such as would use one set of circuit parameters **104**, one circuit model **106**, and one test bench **108** for a first simulation **110**. The performance is then measured **112**.

5                Since multiple models and test benches are required to measure all the performance specifications, the optimization of each specification is a serial process. For example, a second type of analysis is shown, using another set of circuit parameters **116**, another circuit model **118**, and another test bench **120** for a second simulation **122**. Performance is  
10              measured for this analysis **124**. Each individual simulation must be completed before the next simulation in that set can begin. Every additional analysis adds directly to the time required to complete one set of evaluations.

                 When all of the simulations are completed, the optimizer **114**  
15              collects the results of all performance measurements and executes a comparison of those measurements to the goals described by the performance specifications. If all performance specifications have been met, the parameter values **128** are saved and the simulation is completed. If the performance specifications have not been met, an optimization  
20              algorithm calculates a new set of parameter values **126** and a new set of simulations is run.

                 A preferred system **200** of the present invention combines the elements needed for optimizing each performance specification of a circuit,

and for performing required analyses in parallel, as shown in **Figure 2**. For each additional specification that is added, an additional simulation is performed concurrently with all other simulations. From a starting set of parameter values **202**, a set of circuit parameters **204** is generated for each specification. Each set of circuit parameters is then passed simultaneously through the appropriate circuit models **206**, analysis test benches **208**, simulations **210**, and performance measurements **212**, as if each simulation was done separately. The Optimizer **214** then receives the performance measurements for each simulation and determines whether the specifications were met. For those analyses where the specifications are met, the parameters are designated as Optimized Design Parameters **216** for that specification and the loop ends. For the other simulations, new parameter values **220** are generated which are then sent back through the process.

For the system shown in **Figure 2**, a mechanism is preferably provided to use additional CPUs for performing the simulations. This facilitates parallel processing without adding to the total analysis time. In order to analyze a circuit under multiple operating conditions, the invention preferably automatically generates an analysis test bench that may be modified for each of the specified conditions.

A preferred system **300** for mixed signal synthesis (MSS) is shown in **Figure 3**. The synthesis models, test benches, and simulation scripts of the system are shown in parallel. There may be multiple such simulation



scripts and models identified by the plan. For example, each model may represent a different portion of a circuit, divided according to segments or partitioning. The multiple models are preferably launched in parallel as part of the optimization process. Each model is identified, having a set of test benches and simulation scripts that relate to that model. When the plan is executed, the optimizer sees the list(s) of models, and for each model a simulation process is executed.

A simulation process may be automatically initiated by checking out a license for each test bench from a pool of simulation licenses. This may be performed by translating the plan description to a set of simulation processes to be run, which may be done on one or multiple machines. The machine(s) can look at each test bench as it is running and determine whether it needs to continue being evaluated. The optimizer and MSS engine preferably manage this process.

The synthesis engine of **Figure 3**, or MSS engine, shows a data flow between a MSS Learning Mode Optimizer **304** and a Simulator **316**, illustrating part of what the synthesis plan controls.

A Synthesis Plan **302** sets out rules for the optimization process. The optimization process is called by a Synthesis Model **320**, which is preferably stored in a library of plans **312**. In **Figure 3**, the plan is represented as having a linear flow, but it should be understood that it may also have branches and/or subprocesses. The plan encapsulates knowledge for synthesizing a given design component and for the

synthesis process. Part of the plan sets rules for optimization, while another part specifies the component in the library on which to be operated, and sets the criteria for desired performance.

Once set up and specified, the Optimizer **304** runs the Synthesis  
5 Plan **302** by passing the design parameter values to a Synthesis Model  
**320**. The model is then simulated with a simulator **316**, such as an AMS  
(Antrim Mixed Signal) Simulator, and has its results measured and passed  
back to the Optimizer **304**, such as through measurement output files **318**.  
Thus, the processes put the design through a loop, each loop recording  
10 results that pass from the MSS Learning Optimizer **304** to the Lookup  
Database **306**. When the design is completed and the results have been  
obtained, or with each iteration of the loop, the Lookup Database **306** may  
have increased in size, and may further have additional reference points  
for future runs of the MSS engine or system.

15 The Lookup Database **306** is preferably the learning mode portion  
of the system, a collection of data including that which was learned by  
optimizing a particular design. The MSS engine **300** has typically taken a  
certain type of circuit, exercised several different design parameters  
values, and obtained differing levels of process performance. Information  
20 related to those levels of performance is preferably stored in the Lookup  
Database **306**. Subsequent runs for a same or similar cell may therefore  
not need to go through the same loops, as the information may be looked  
up as needed.

In one embodiment, each user creates an individual synthesized library, although learned data is preferably provided to the Lookup Database. If one user pulls an individual plan out of the library and executes it, a set of performance specifications will be stored to the library.

- 5 Later, if the same or a different user calls up the same plan, giving it a different set of performance specifications, the plan preferably takes advantage of the fact that the cell in that plan has been operated on before by reading data from the Lookup Database **306**.

- 10 The Lookup Database **306** is preferably part of the reference library, and is built on over time. The MSS Learning Optimizer **304** preferably writes to and/or reads from a database when a user sets appropriate options, such as where the optimizer is required to learn or lookup information.

- 15 PERL variable assignments are one possible mechanism for allowing the Optimizer **304** to pass parameter values into a Simulation or Synthesis Model **320**. In one embodiment, both the MSS engine and AMS simulator use the PERL language as their control layer. A number is passed into a PERL script and attached to a simulation model which is then simulated with AMS.

- 20 The Test Benches **314**, such as a Verilog A/MS Test Bench, are simulation models having a circuit configuration attached to the model being synthesized, in order to perform a particular measurement. In one embodiment, each test bench is built for a particular measurement and

circuit type.

A Simulation Script **310** preferably provides the necessary parameters, such as the design parameters of the circuit being synthesized, and sets up the appropriate test bench ranges. The Simulator

5     **316** then runs the Test Bench **314**. The Mixed Signal Cell Library **312** provides the appropriate circuit representation. The cell library may contain information regarding the circuit, but not information on how to apply the circuit to a particular application (referred to as parameterizing). The design variables also may not have been assigned values. After being

10     pulled out of a library, MSS preferably assigns values to those design parameters for the circuit being synthesized. The Synthesis Model **320** may be any appropriate type of model, such as a generic synthesis model, or behavioral model. Regardless of the form it takes, the Synthesis Model **320** is generally used to map the function of a design variable to a

15     performance parameter. For example, when synthesizing an amplifier, a performance parameter might be the gain of the amplifier. The model on which to be operated provides the design parameter(s) that influence performance. The design parameters may therefore involve transistor dimensions, bias current value, or other parameters one would adjust in

20     order to make a circuit meet the appropriate performance specification. As an example, a behavioral optimization model may be done in a somewhat direct way. Alternatively, a circuit model may require more detail. Either way, the basic process pulls a model from the library, with the model

getting design parameters in order to achieve a certain level of performance.

In one embodiment, topology selection may be performed in order to examine the performance of different amplifier implementations, in order to choose the one that is preferable for the application. The Mixed Signal Synthesis Engine is not restricted to a particular model. Once a model is selected, however, the looping process would be performed for that particular implementation.

The Simulator **316** is a preferred device for making measurements.

10 The Test Bench(es) **314** provide(s) circuit configuration information needed to make a particular measurement. For example, if the gain of an amplifier is sought, it may be necessary to hook up the appropriate instruments by signal, measure a certain signal out, and run calculations to determine the gain. This approach is different than one that would be performed to

15 measure the power of the amplifier. The Test Benches **314** preferably describe all these configurations, including information on and how to make the appropriate measurement(s), such as that needed for the simulator to run the test bench. The Simulation Scripts **310** preferably provide instructions to take a Synthesis Model **320**, apply specific parameters,

20 hook up in a specified way, provide facilities to make specified measurements, and provide the information to the Simulator **316** for execution.

A preferred embodiment may be implemented using a conventional,

general purpose, or specialized computer or microprocessor, programmed according to the teachings of the present disclosure as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the computer arts.

Appropriate software coding may readily be prepared by skilled  
5 programmers based on the teachings of the present disclosure, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the software arts. The invention may also be implemented by the preparation of application-specific integrated circuits, or by interconnecting an appropriate network of conventional component circuits, as would be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in  
10 the art.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention utilizes a computer program product including a storage medium having instructions stored thereon/in, which may be used to control, or cause, a computer to perform any of the processes of the present invention. The storage medium may  
15 include, but is not limited to, any type of storage medium including floppy disks, mini disks (MD's), optical discs, DVD, CD-ROMs, microdrive, and magneto-optical disks, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, DRAMs, VRAMs, flash memory devices (including flash cards), magnetic or optical  
20 cards, nanosystems (including molecular memory ICs), RAID devices, remote data storage/archive/warehousing, or any other type of media or device suitable for storing instructions and/or data.

Stored on any one of the computer readable medium (media), a preferred embodiment includes software for controlling both the hardware

of the general purpose/specialized computer or microprocessor, and for enabling the computer or microprocessor to interact with a human user or other mechanism utilizing the results of the present invention. Such software may include, but is not limited to, device drivers, operating  
5 systems, and user applications. Such computer readable media may further include software for performing the present invention, as described above.

Included in the programming (software) of the general/specialized computer or microprocessor may be software modules for implementing the teachings of the present invention, including, but not limited to, combining  
10 elements needed for optimization, selecting synthesis models, assigning parameter values, selecting and invoking test benches, performing circuit simulations and analysis, and the display, storage, or communication of results according to the processes of the present invention.

The following is a list of preferred MSS design terms and general  
15 descriptions which may be applicable to at least one of the embodiments listed above. It should be understood that not every embodiment will use each of the following, or in a similar way, and that variation from these definitions should not be read to limit the invention:

20 AMS (A/MS) - Analog Mixed Signal: Generally refers to the AMS Simulator. May also refer to AMS language for Verilog (Verilog AMS).

Cell Library: Preferably contains one or more circuits ready for synthesis.

May contain circuits without information on how to apply them to particular applications.

5      Characterizer (Characterization System): Preferably executes information from the Characterization Plan. Typically used before synthesis.

10      Characteristic Functions: (Part of Synthesis Library) Preferably includes expressions used to build Behavior Optimization Models (tables, curve fitting expressions of circuit characteristics, etc.)

15      Characterization Plan: A Plan that embodies the information needed to acquire behavior of a given design component within a specified parameter space. Information may include Fabrication Process, Operating Voltage range, Electrical Loading, Temperature, and other user definable parameters.

20      The characterization plan preferably has the ability to monitor and control the characterization process while simultaneously storing information required for synthesis and simulation (for example, data used to build a table or perform a curve fit).

Circuit Model: A description of an electrical function based on its active and passive components (resistors, transistors, etc.). Preferably describes structure in terms of its components (similar to a spice netlist).



Cost: A metric that gives an indication of the quality of the solution. Each performance value is preferably measured and checked against the corresponding performance specification, and its 'closeness' to the performance specification determines how much it contributes to the cost. If all performance specifications are met, the cost is said to be zero.

Design Flow: Preferably a collection of tools that enable a coherent design process.

Design parameter (Design Variable): Preferably a circuit variable that the optimizer varies, such as transistor length and width. Each design parameter may have a valid range of values within which the optimizer is allowed to use (e.g. dimensions of a transistor, bias current, etc.) (e.g. 2, anything a designer would sit down and adjust in order to make a circuit meet a performance specification).

Look up model: Preferably a collection of one or more points acquired or learned via previous analysis of a circuit. To size an analog cell, the optimizer preferably uses a lookup model containing at least one set of design parameters which produces a working circuit.

Master Plan: Preferably contains instructions readable by two or more

tools. The instructions may contain situation specific knowledge on how to apply the tools for at least one part of an overall design.

- 5      Model: (Such as a generic circuit model, behavioral model, etc.) Preferably maps the function of design variables to performance parameters.

Mixed Signal Cell Library: Preferred storage for models and associated test benches and scripts.

- 10      Optimum solution: A preferred solution whose performance values all meet all user performance specifications and therefore has zero cost.

- 15      Optimization: Preferably a process of determining best-sized components, or the best components to configure a circuit that meets performance characteristics/requirements of a circuit being synthesized.

Optimizer: Preferably a device or software program that performs the process of optimization.

- 20      Parameterized Netlist (Part of Synthesis Library): Is preferably a part of the circuit model. May involve a circuit model without any specification of component values, or where all component values are set to variables. May include a raw representation of the circuit that a user is attempting to

synthesize. The Circuit Model preferably relates to parameterized netlist in a similar manner to behavioral models relating to characteristic functions.

Performance Characteristic: A variable that preferably characterizes a

- 5 particular performance feature of the circuit, such as power consumption, slew rate, gain.

Performance Specification: Preferably a constraint that the user specifies on a performance characteristic. The optimizer may try to find a point that  
10 meets all performance constraints. A performance specification may be a specific value (a target constraint) or a range of values (bound constraint).

Performance Value: Preferably the measured value for a particular performance characteristic given a point.

- 15 Point: Preferably a set of design parameters, and corresponding performance characteristics for a given cell characterized in a given process.

- 20 Process Models: (Part of Synthesis Library) Preferably a description of the component characteristics in a particular fabrication process.

Silicon Calibrated Behavioral Model: (calibrated Behavioral Model)

Preferably includes tables or equations mapping accumulation of circuit information to a behavioral model

- 5     Simulation Plan: Preferably provides specialized simulator controls for different design components.

Simulator (AMS Simulator): Preferably makes measurements of a circuit (performance feature measurements, e.g. power, slew rate, gain, etc).

10

Solution space: The set of all possible points given the set of design parameters and their value ranges.

15

Solution: A set of design parameter values determined by the optimizer.

20

Synthesis Plan: Preferably encapsulates knowledge required to synthesize a given design component. May generate a new device-level component from a high-level hardware description (HDL) based on the individual requirements for the given component under design (Thus, specialized computer instructions are stored in the Synthesis Plan, not the synthesizer).

Synthesis Model: Preferably relates design parameters (variables that the optimizer changes) to an observable (by evaluation or by measurement) performance characteristic (such as power, gain, slew rate, etc.). It may be a behavioral optimization model, analytic model, or other type of circuit model.

Synthesis Toolset: Collection of tools, each of which may be provided instructions by a Synthesis Plan being used. Main operational components of the MSS Engine.

Synthesizer: Preferably provides basic tools for pattern matching, optimization, cell selection. May be controlled by the synthesis plan.

Test Benches (V-A/MS Test Benches): (Part of Synthesis Library)

Describe one or more configurations for making measurements on a circuit and information for a simulator to be able to run the test bench. The analysis test bench preferably models the circuitry that would be external to the device being optimized, such as stimuli, power supplies, and load devices. The test bench may also control the type of analysis to be performed for optimization of each performance characteristic. Each analysis test bench may be used more than once, in order to analyze circuit performance over multiple operating conditions of temperature, supply voltage, and fabrication process.

Topology Selection: Process of examining different implementations of circuit in order to choose the best one. [choice may be based on a Performance Value, or Performance Characteristic, for example]

- 5            Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.